Gazette of the United States.

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EUROPEAN ARTICLES.

FRANCE.

THE French nation profecuting with ardour their plans of reformation in Legiſlation and Juriſprudence.—The Commons reſolute for their rights—the Nobility jealous of the conſequences—the patriot King balancing the contending intereſts, by raiſing a depreſſed Democracy.

SPAIN.

The people of this fertile and delightful region, have long laboured under the fatal influence of bigotry and blind zeal—The effects have been anſwerable—They are now emerging from darkneſs. By recent accounts, the arts begin to aſſume a reſpectable ſtation among them—and as the rays of knowledge beam upon their minds, they will avail themſelves of the advantages with which they are favoured by nature.—Charles the IIId. who lately deceaſed, has been ſucceeded by his Son, Charles the IVth. from whoſe adminiſtration the nation have very agreeable anticipations.

It is ſaid, that the new King has introduced his Queen into his councils, and that ſhe aſſiſts at the opening of all the diſpatches. *The Spaniſh nation has long been celebrated for its gallantry*—It ſeems the new King is determined not to depreciate the national character.

UNITED NETHERLANDS.

Our allies, the Dutch, according to ſome late accounts, appear to be in an uneaſy ſituation. The Prince of Orange, aided by the King of Pruſſia, has however, ſo effected his deſign, that the Province have very little left, but the power of complaining.

PRUSSIA.

The Monarch of this warlike Kingdom, like his predeceſſor, is active and enterprizing—as his late movements, with reſpect to the Dutch, and more recently in regard to the Poles, ſufficiently teſtify—and it appears from the publick documents, that Poland will find her intereſt in conceding to his demands, in not complying with the requiſitions of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

GERMANY.

This Empire appears to be tired of the projecting ſpirit of its Sovereign.—The Emperor after a tedious, and by moſt accounts, vexatious, and not very glorious campaign, againſt the Turks, is returned to his capital—and if the lateſt accounts are true, the Muſſelmen appear to have no diſpoſition to abate of their ardour in proſecuting their advantages. The capture of Choczin, by the Empreſs, is the only event, which renders it probable that a peace may be ſpeedily reſtored.—The Emperors dominions in the Netherlands, are yet in a fervent.

HUMANITY.

Emancipated Africans have been complained of as defeating the benevolent deſigns of their friends, by unworthy conduct in a ſtate of freedom: Admitting the fact, in ſome inſtances, the following is an attempt to aſſign the cauſe.

TO the enquiry upon the ſubject of the Africans, principally with reſpect to the behaviour of thoſe who have been emancipated:—

It may be obſerved, That all circumſtances conſidered, their conduct is as irreproachable, as could reaſonably be expected—and notwithſtanding what has been aſſerted, but few inſtances have occurred, of flagrantly bad characters: It is however granted, that many having obtained their freedom, become idle, vicious, and poor, and ſo a burthen to ſociety; but all this is to be accounted for, from their *former* ſituation in life.

It is a general opinion among thoſe who keep Slaves, that *ignorance* is the beſt *ſecurity* for obedience—hence theſe children of misfortune, are brought up in an alienation from all inſtruction and knowledge—and at an age, when the human mind is found incapable of imbibing ideas, or receiving inſtruction, have been ſent adrift, as it were without oars, ſails, rudder, or compaſs to aſſiſt their progreſs in the voyage of life—or with little more to diſtinguiſh them from irrational animals, than their ſhape. I ſay they are turned out to get their living, in an inhoſpitable world, entirely deſtitute of that knowledge, which is abſolutely neceſſary to enable them to ſtand a common chance for a livelihood.—Not only deſtitute of this knowledge, but arrived to that advanced period of life, when experience teſtifies it is too late to learn.

This incapacity is not a circumſtance peculiar to the Africans: A gentleman of my acquaintance, who was, at a former period, engaged in the buſineſs of a publick Inſtructor, has aſſured me, that he had both *black* and *white* ſcholars, who were men grown—and in proportion as they had been neglected in the early part of life, in that proportion it was found equally difficult to inſtruct either.—Theſe unhappy perſons therefore ought not to be arraigned upon the principles that apply to thoſe who have enjoyed the bleſſing of an early education—for how can fruit be expected, where no preparation was made for the harveſt?

The leaſt attention to the conduct of white perſons, who labour under the diſadvantages of ignorance, will ſhew, that vice, indolence, and wretchedneſs, are not confined to the colour of the ſkin.—

It may be aſked, Whether there is reaſon to ſuppoſe, that, enjoying equal advantages, in point of education, with the whites, they would make equal improvements?—Unfortunately, *experience* does not at preſent furniſh us with documents to decide the queſtion upon a *general* ſcale; but nevertheleſs, there are a great many inſtances to prove, that *blacks*, who have had their education begun at a proper period, have proved *good mechanicks, farmers, traders*, and *reſpectable members of ſociety*. A variety of particulars in point might be enumerated, eſpecially in the country towns.

This information applies both to thoſe who were imported *young*, and to thoſe born in the country—with this difference however, againſt the kidnapped Africans, that they are, in general, paſt the age when impreſſions are made to the greateſt advantage, when firſt ſent into ſlavery. C.

MR. ADAMS.

[The following letter, together with 25 others, was written in Holland, in the year 1780, by His Excellency the Vice-Preſident of the United States, in anſwer to 29 queſtions propoſed to him, by a Society of gentlemen in Amſterdam.—The advertiſement annexed to them, will give the beſt idea of their nature and operation.

"ADVERTISEMENT.

"Dr. CALKOEN, an eminent civilian at Amſterdam, to whom theſe Letters were written, compoſed, by the means of them, a compariſon between the revolt of the Low Countries from Spain, and the revolution of the United States of America; in which he concluded, upon the whole, that "*as it was a kind of miracle that the former ſucceeded, it would be a greater miracle ſtill if the latter ſhould not.*' This compoſition was read by him to a Society of gentlemen of letters, about forty in number, who met ſometimes at Amſterdam; and by its means, juſt ſentiments of American affairs began to ſpread in that country, and to prevail over the continual miſrepreſentations of certain Gazettes and emiſſaries. The publications of Gen. Howe, and Gen. Burgoyne, in vindication of themſelves, were procured to be tranſlated into French, and propagated, together with many other pamphlets, which aſſiſted in the ſame deſign, and contributed to excite the citizens to thoſe applications, by petitions to the regencies of the ſeveral cities, which finally procured the acknowledgment of American independency, the treaty of commerce, and a loan of money."

Extract from a printed Pamphlet.

LETTER VI.

Amſterdam, October 10, 1780.

SIR,

THE ſixth taſk is to ſhew, "That no perſon, in "America, is of ſo much influence, power, "or credit, that his death, or corruption, by En-"gliſh money, could be of any nameable conſe-"quence."

This queſtion is very natural for a ſtranger to aſk; but it would not occur to a native American, who had paſſed all his life in his own country; and upon hearing it propoſed he could only ſmile.

It ſhould be conſidered, that there are in America no Kings, Princes or Nobles; no Popes, Cardinals, Patriarchs, Archbiſhops, Biſhops or other eccleſiaſtical dignitaries. They are theſe, and ſuch like lofty ſubordinations, which place great bodies of men in a ſtate of dependence upon one, which enable one or a few individuals, in Europe, to carry away after them large numbers, wherever they may think fit to go.—There are no hereditary offices, or titles, in families; nor even any great eſtates that deſcend in a right line to the eldeſt ſons. All eſtates of inteſtates are diſtributed among all the children; ſo that there are no individuals, nor families, who have, either from office, title, or fortune, an extenſive power or influence. We are all equal in America, in a political view, and as much alike as Lycurgus's hay cocks. All public offices and employments are beſtowed by the free choice of the people, and, at preſent, through the whole continent, are in the hands of thoſe gentlemen who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves the moſt, by their counſels, exertions, and ſufferings, in the conteſt with Great-Britain. If there ever was a war, that could be called the *people's war*, it is this of America againſt Great-Britain; it having been determined on by the people, and purſued by the people, in every ſtep of its progreſs.

But who is it in America, that has credit to carry over, to the ſide of Great-Britain, any number of men?—General Howe tells us, that he employed Mr. Delancy, Mr. Cortlandt Skinner, Mr. Chalmers, and Mr. Galloway, the moſt influencial men they could find; and he tells you their ridiculous ſucceſs.

Are they members of Congreſs, who, by being corrupted, would carry votes in Congreſs in favor of the Engliſh.—I can tell you of a truth, there has not been one motion made in Congreſs, ſince the declaration of independency, on the 4th of July, 1776, for a reconciliation with Great Britain; and there is not one man, in America, of ſufficient authority, or credit, to make a motion in Congreſs, for a peace with Great-Britain, upon any terms ſhort of independence, without ruining his character for ever. If a delegate from any one of the Thirteen States, were to make a motion for peace, upon any conditions ſhort of independency, that delegate would be recalled with indignation by his conſtituents, as ſoon as they ſhould know it.—The Engliſh have artfully repreſented in Europe, that Congreſs have been governed by particular gentlemen; but you may depend upon it, it is falſe. At one time, the Engliſh would have made it believed that Mr. Randolph, the firſt Preſident of Congreſs, was its ſoul. Mr. Randolph died, and Congreſs proceeded as well as ever—At another time Mr. Hancock was all and all. Mr. Hancock left the Congreſs, and has ſcarcely been there for three years; yet Congreſs has proceeded with as much wiſdom, honor and fortitude as ever.—At another time, the Engliſh repreſented that Mr. Dickinſon was the ruler of America. Mr. Dickinſon oppoſed openly, and upon principle, the declaration of independency; but, inſtead of carrying his point, his conſtituents differed with him ſo materially, that they recalled him from Congreſs, and he was abſent ſome years; yet Congreſs proceeded with no leſs conſtancy; and Mr. Dickinſon lately, finding all America unalterably fixed in the ſyſtem of independency, has fallen in, like a good citizen, and now ſupports it in Congreſs with as much zeal as others.—At another time, the Engliſh have been known to believe that Dr. Franklin was the eſſential member of Congreſs; but Dr. Fanklin was ſent to France in 1776, and has been there ever ſince; yet Congreſs has been as active and as capable as before.—At another time Mr. Samuel Adams was repreſented as the man who did every thing; yet Mr. Samuel Adams has been abſent for the greateſt part of three years, attending his duty as Secretary of State in the Maſſachuſett's Bay; yet it does not appear that Mr. Adams's abſence has weakened the deliberations of Congreſs in the leaſt.—Nay, they have ſometimes been ſilly enough to repreſent your humble ſervant, Mr. John Adams, as an eſſential member of Congreſs; it is now, however, three years ſince Congreſs did him the honour to ſend him to Europe as a Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of Verſailles, and he has never been in Congreſs ſince: Yet Congreſs have done better ſince he came away, than they ever did before.

In ſhort, Sir, all theſe pretences are the moſt ridiculous imaginable. The American cauſe ſtands upon the eſſential, unalterable character of the whole body of the people; upon their prejudices, paſſions, habits, and principles, which they derived from their anceſtors, their education; drew in with their mothers' milk, and have been confirmed by the whole courſe of their lives: And the characters whom they have made conſpicuous, by placing them in their public employments,

Are but bubbles on the ſea of matter borne;
They riſe, they break, and to that ſea return.

The ſame reaſoning is applicable to all the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, Secretaries of State, Judges, Senators, and Repreſentatives of particular States. They are all eligible, and elected every year by the body of the people; and would loſe their characters and influence the inſtant they ſhould depart, in their public conduct, from the political ſyſtem that the people are determined to ſupport.

But are there any officers of the army, who could carry over large numbers of people?—The influence of theſe officers is confined to the army: They have very little among the citizens. But if we conſider the conſtitution of that army, we ſhall ſee, that it is impoſſible that any officer could carry with him any numbers, even of ſoldiers. Theſe officers are not appointed by a King, or a Prince, nor by General Waſhington: They can hardly be ſaid to be appointed by Congreſs. They have all commiſſions from Congreſs, it is true; but they are named and recommended, and are generally appointed, by the executive branch of government in the particular ſtate to which they belong, except the general officers, who are appointed by Congreſs. The continental army conſiſts of the quotas of officers and troops furniſhed by thirteen States. If an officer of the Maſſachuſett's Bay forces, for example, ſhould go over to the enemy, he might, poſſibly, carry with him half a doz. ſoldiers belonging to that State; yet I even doubt whether any

officer whatever, who ſhould deſert from that State, could perſuade ſo many as half a dozen ſoldiers to go with him.

Is it neceſſary to put the ſuppoſition, that General Waſhington ſhould be corrupted? Is it poſſible that ſo fair a fame as Waſhington's ſhould be exchanged for gold, or for crowns? A character ſo falſe, ſo cruel, ſo blood-thirſty, ſo deteſtable as that of Monk, might betray a truſt; but a character ſo juſt, ſo humane, ſo fair, and amiable as Waſhington's, never can be ſtained with ſo foul a reproach.

Yet I am fully of opinion, that even if Mr. Waſhington ſhould go over to the Engliſh, which I know to be impoſſible, he would find none, or very few, officers or ſoldiers to go with him. He would become the contempt and execration of his own army, as well as of all the reſt of mankind.

No, Sir! the American cauſe is in no danger from the defection of any individual. Nothing ſhort of an entire alteration in the ſentiments of the whole body of the people, can make any material change in the councils or in the conduct of the arms of the United States: And I am very ſure that Great-Britain has not power or art ſufficient to change eſſentially the temper, the feelings, and the opinions of between three and four millions of people, at three thouſand miles diſtance, ſupported, as they are, by powerful allies.

If ſuch a change could ever have been made, it would have been ſeven years ago, when officers, employments, and power, in America, were in the hands of the King. But every ray of royal authority has been extinguiſhed now between four and five years, and all civil and military authority is in hands determined to reſiſt Great-Britain to the laſt.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN ADAMS.

Mr. CAIKOEN.

MR. EDITOR,

In your laſt you gave us the export of Furs from Canada: I now ſend you an account of the EXPORTS in general from that Province.

In 1786	*In* 1787	*In* 1788	EXPORTS from QUEBECK in 1786, 1787, and 1788			
203824	227931	200358	buſhels Wheat,	*Ster.* £.	40071	12
10476	12709	9886	barrels Flour, 1h. 3q. each, pr. bbl. 22/6		11121	15
9317	11060	15779	ct. Bicket,	12/6.	9859	7 6
314	6172	881	buſhels Peas,	3/4.	146	16 8
4615	1025	1779	do Oats,	1/3.	110	12 6
10171	4445	11972	do. Flax Seed,	4/.	2394	8
76794	993	5987	pine and oak Planks, 20 feet,	3d.	1496	15
	30979	69000	pine Boards, 10 feet, pr. hd.	35/.	1207	10
238647	144015	401792	oak Staves and Headg. pr. Long M.	£.20	6696	10 8
212396	44780	211310	Shingles, pr. M.	10/.	105	10 8
44800	19000	13700	Hoops, pr. hd.	10/.	41	2
2065	866	1528	ſhaken Caſks, pr. P.	3/.	229	4
1632	610	1229	ps. oak Timber, ſqua'd, 40 feet ea.	p.cb.f. 5d	1024	3
43	4	80	Maſts and Bowſprits, pr. piece,	£.16	1280	
253	251	660	Tierces Salmon,	50/.	1650	
67		24	Horſes,	£.8	192	
2		7	caſks Canada Balſam,		40	
141	102	77	caſks & boxes Ef. of Spruce,		800	
24caſks	22536lb	8629	Ginſeng,	2/6.	1078	
		441861b ton gal	Adianthum Nigrum,	6d.	1104	13
185		395136	Seal Oyl, pr. ton,	£.18	7119	
1724ct. 0q. 17l.	1622ct. 1q. 16l.	2123ct. 0q. 12l.	Pot and Pearl Aſhes,	£.22	2335	6
		1166lb.	Whalebone,	2/.	116	12
885		98	buſhels Potatoes,	20d.	7	7
		200	do. Cras,	3/.	30	
41000	705000	22000	Onions, pr. thouſand,	8/6.	9	7
	182	295	Handſpikes, ſay doz. pr. doz.	15/.	221	5
				£.	248296	19 3
			Bills of Exchange, ſuppoſed to be about		121703	9
				Sterling, £.	370000	

N. B. *The annual Remittances from Quebeck, may be computed at* £. 400000 *Sterling* at leaſt.

Exported from Gaſpee and Labradore, annually,
About 60000 C.wt. Codfiſh,
5000 tierces Salmon,
2300 tons Oyl from Labradore.

Alſo, a very conſiderable quantity Furs, and ſome Whalebone.

Imported, 2 *a* 3000 puncheons Rum,
2000 do Molaſſes,
2 *a* 3000 hhds. } Wines.
500 pipes, }
100 qr. caſks }

NEW-YORK.

PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* UNITED STATES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1788.

MR. LAWRANCE introduced a petition from the Mechanicks, and Manufacturers of the city of New-York, praying the attention of Congreſs to their intereſts—referred to a committee of the whole.

The committee of Elections reported, that the Certificates of the Members attending had been examined by them, and were ſufficient to entitle the gentlemen to their ſeats. The Hon. Mr. SMITH's caſe was however poſtponed.

In Committee of the whole

The ſtate of the Union was reſumed, by taking up the Reſolve upon Revenue.

An Impoſt was voted upon the following articles, viz.

On Anchors, 7½ pr. cent. advalorem.
Wool Cards, 50 cents, pr. dozen.
Wrought Tin Ware, 7½ pr. cent. advalorem.
Coal, 3 cents, pr. buſhel.
Every barrel Salmon, }
—— do. Mackarel, } 75 cents.
—— do. Shad, }
—— Quintal Fiſh, 50 cents.

Teas imported direct from India or China, in American ſhips.
Bohea Tea, pr lb. 6 cents.
Souchong and black do. 10 cents.
Superior Green, do. 20 cents.
All other Green do. 12 cents.

Teas imported from any other country, or in foreign ſhips from India or China.
Bohea Tea, pr. lb. 8 cents.
Souchong and black do. 15 cents.
Superior green do. 30 cents,
All other green do. 18 cents.

Some of the above articles, it was propoſed by particular Members, ſhould be ſtruck out, for reaſons which had been aſſigned to have other articles expunged. Wool-Cards were objected to—but the Members from the Eaſtward ſatisfied the committee, that the American Manufacture of that article was carried to great perfection, and there was no doubt but ſuch a ſupply could be obtained, of every ſpecies of cards, made in a ſuperior manner, as was more than adequate to the conſumption of the States.

One gentleman obſerved, that he ſuppoſed the preference given to Teas imported in American veſſels, was to encourage our ſhipping. So far as the meaſure conduced to that object, he was ſatisfied, and he was ready to hear arguments in favour of the trade to India—the advantages of which were doubted by ſome perſons. The trade it was obſerved, was flattering to the pride of America—but it was not for *revenue*—it was not for *neceſſaries*—not to export ſuperfluities—but to export the ſpecie of our country, &c.

To theſe remarks it was replied, That ſince the revolution, the trade to India had commenced, that it had been proſecuted to advantage, and was an extenſive mart for a great variety of our ſuperfluous articles—that from our local ſituation, we were enabled to proſecute the trade with many advantages—that it was evident, that our ſucceſs had excited the jealouſy of European powers, who would avail themſelves of every circumſtance to ruin our ſpeculations to that quarter of the world—that therefore it was the duty of the National Legiſlature, to hold out every poſſible encouragement, to counteract the machinations of our rivals, and prevent the ruin of the trade.

It was further obſerved, that caſh was not the only remittance to India—that immenſe quantities of produce were ſhipped, Ginſeng, Lumber, Proviſions, &c. &c.

Some objections were made to a tax on Coal, but this duty was advocated from the policy of the meaſure, as conducing to the promotion of Navigation, increaſe of ſeamen, and exploring the earth in ſearch of additional mines—for it was highly probable, that the country abounded with that article.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, APRIL 20.

Met agreeably to adjournment.

Committee on JOHN CHURCHMAN's, and Dr. RAMSAY's petition, reported.

Mr. SHERMAN called for the order of the day—the Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the ſtate of the Union. Mr. PAGE in the chair.

The Reſolve upon the Revenue was reſumed.

On motion, it was voted, that the Impoſt on all goods imported, not ſpecified in the foregoing enumeration, excepting the following, viz.

Tin in pigs, and Tin Plates,
Lead,
Pewter.
Wool,
Raw Hides,
Braſs,
Copper in Plates,
Beaver, and other Furs,
Dying Woods, and dying Drugs, (other than Indigo,)

ſhould be 5 pr. cent. advalorem.

Article of Tonnage was the next in order—previous to entering upon which,

Mr. FITZSIMONS moved, that a *draw back* ſhould be allowed upon all Rum, diſtilled from Molaſſes in the States, and exported to any foreign port.

Mr. MADDISON objected to *draw backs*, as opening a wide door to defrauding the revenue—wiſhed the gentleman to offer his reaſons for the meaſure.

Mr. FITZSIMONS ſuggeſted, among other reaſons, that it would eaſe the minds of our brethren of the Eaſtern States, who were ſo largely concerned in the Diſtilling buſineſs—that rum diſtilled in the country could not be exported, if loaded with a tax—that it would materially affect an important branch of buſineſs, in a way, that no other article would be affected. The gentleman further obſerved, that it was more eaſy, in his opinion, to provide checks to prevent frauds, than to deviſe methods to enſure the collection of the duties.

Mr. LAWRANCE ſpake in favour of the *draw back*.

Mr. MADDISON then read a paſſage from the account of exports from Maſſachuſetts, by which he ſaid it appeared, that but a ſmall proportion of the Rum diſtilled there, was exported to foreign markets, and of that proportion, the greateſt part was ſent to the coaſt of Africa—with the duty, the ſale had been great—too great through the States—and if now allowed a draw back, the conſequences were to be deprecated. The exportation of it, to the only foreign part that received any conſiderable quantity, the gentleman reprobated,

Mr. BLAND obſerved, that the other day gentlemen were ſo ſtrenuous for the encouragement of Manufactures, that Commerce appeared an inferior object—*now* they appeared equally zealous, to extend and protect Commerce—He was oppoſed to a *draw back*.

Upon the votes being taken, it paſſed in the negative—ſo no draw back was allowed.

Mr. FITZSIMONS then introduced a motion, that a draw back ſhould be allowed on merchandize that may be exported within a limitted time, the impoſt of which had been paid, or bonded,—the gentleman aſſigned various reaſons for the motion.

Mr. HARTLEY, propoſed that the vote againſt the draw back on Rum, ſhould be reconſidered for the preſent.

Mr. WHITE was oppoſed to a Drawback, it appearing to him, conducive to no advantage, and operating againſt the Revenue, by affording great opportunities for fraud.

Mr. MADDISON obſerved, that when the intercourſe between the States ſhould become more intimate and general, it would encreaſe the opportunities for frauds, and render it extremely difficult to provide a ſufficient remedy, upon the moſt ſimple plan of Revenue, for the evil.

Mr. LEE ſaid ſomething upon the trade to India, which we did not hear diſtinctly.

Mr. WHITE obſerved, that it was evident the trade to India did not need encouragement—He had been informed, that there were near forty ſail in that line only from Maſſachuſetts—an evidence that the trade was flouriſhing.

Mr. BOUDINOT—Sir, I am averſe to reſtrictions upon Commerce, and think it ſound policy, that no duties ſhould be laid, but ſuch as are abſolutely neceſſary—but the preſent plan of raiſing a revenue upon importations, renders a deviation from ſuch a Syſtem neceſſary. Articles, however, that are not conſumed after importation, ſhould not certainly be ſubjected to a duty—this would be a fatal blow to Commerce, for it is within my knowledge, Sir, that large quantities of Madeira Wine were imported, for the expreſs purpoſe of exportation. Not to allow of a Drawback in this and other ſimilar caſes, would clog trade exceſſively. Checks, Sir, may be eaſily provided to defeat fraudulent deſigns—I muſt therefore be in favour of the Drawback.

It was moved, that the Reſolution on Drawbacks be poſtponed.

On motion the committee roſe—and the Speaker reſumed the chair.

Took up report on CHURCHMAN' spetition.

Mr. MADDISON expreſſed a wiſh, that adequate ideas of Mr. Churchman's Theory might be obtained, not only that full juſtice might be done him—but that the publick approbation and countenance might be beſtowed with dignity to government. Publick Bodies were liable to be aſſailed by ignorant projectors. He was aware, however, that unpromiſing appearances had ſometimes iſſued in important diſcoveries.

Mr. WHITE was in favour of the Report.

Mr. HUNTINGDON entered into an extenſive examination of the ſubject, and concluded by giving his opinion in favour of accepting the Report.

On motion the report was divided, and the firſt part, giving to Mr. Churchman the ſole and excluſive right of making and vending his tables, plans, and charts, was accepted—the other, reſpecting a projected voyage was re-committed.

The Report on Dr. RAMSAY's petition was next taken up—upon which,

Mr. JACKSON (of Virginia) aroſe and objected to the report: Dr. Ramſay, he obſerved, had given a partial account of ſome tranſactions, that reſpected the State of Georgia; and if ſo reſpectable a body as Congreſs, ſhould ſanction the work by making it the ſubject of a legiſlative act, it would ſo far confirm his relations as to deter ſome other hiſtorian from taking up the ſubject, and do juſtice to the State of Georgia; he would therefore move for an act upon general principles. A committee was then appointed to prepare a bill upon general principles, to ſecure to authors, &c. &c.

The bill preſcribing the oath required by the 6th article of the conſtitution was read—after ſome debate, the committee roſe without coming to a determination upon the ſubject—Chairman reported progreſs, and Wedneſday next is appointed for the committee to ſet again upon this bill. The Speaker reſuming the chair.——The houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21.

Houſe met agreably to adjournment, and having reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, took into conſideration the State of the Union by reſuming the ſubject of the revenue.

On all veſſels built in the United States, and owned by a ſubject or ſubjects of the ſame; it was voted that ſix cents per ton ſhould be laid.

On all veſſels not built in the United States, belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, ſix cents per ton.

On all veſſels belonging to a ſubject or ſubjects of any foreign ſtate, with whom treaties had been formed, or partly to ſuch and partly to citizens of the United States, thirty cents per ton.

On all veſſels belonging in part, or wholly to the ſubjects of other powers, fifty cents per ton.

Veſſels built in the United States, belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, while employed in the coaſting trade; alſo veſſels employed in the fiſhery to be exempted from tonnage.

No ſhip or brig built in the United States, to pay tonnage firſt voyage.

The reſolution as amended was then read, and accepted by the committee. The committee then roſe, and the chairman reported, that the committee had agreed to ſundry reſolutions to be ſubmitted to the houſe, After which the houſe adjourned.

[The Debates upon the ſubject of Tonnage were ingenious and intereſting, but we have not time nor room to inſert them this day.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 22, 1789.

Extract of a letter from Poſton, dated April 12.

"THIS day, at 100'clock, His Excellency JOHN ADAMS, Eſq. Vice-Preſident of the United States, ſat out from his ſeat in Braintree, to take the chair at New-York, as Preſident of the Moſt Hon. Senate. Previous to his ſetting out, the Roxbury Troop of Horſe, under the command of Col. JOHN TYLER, waited at his houſe and eſcorted him into town. On his arrival at the fortification gates, the bells rung a peal, and, amidſt the ſhouts of the aſſembled citizens, he was eſcorted to His Excellency the Governour's, where the principal Officers of the State, and gentlemen of the town being aſſembled, he partook at an elegant Colation, provided by the Governour.—He was ſaluted on his arrival by a federal diſcharge from a detachment of Major JOHNSON's Artillery—and alſo by a diſcharge on his taking leave of our Chief Magiſtrate. During the time the Vice-Preſident was at His Excellency the Governour's, the Middleſex Horſe, under the command of Capt. FULLER, arrived—which, joining that of Col. Tyler's, formed a very elegant eſcort—both Corps being in blue, faced with white, and the horſes moſtly of one colour, and very handſome. By theſe corps, and better by his fellow citizens, he was accompanied to Charleſtown, where, on his arrival at the iquare, he was again ſaluted by a federal diſcharge, from Major CALDER's Artillery, and eſcorted, by the two companies of horſe to Cambridge—where the Roxbury horſe took their leave of His Excellency—who, eſcorted by the Middleſex corps, continued his journey. Mr. ADAMS will be met at Marlborough by Col. NEWELL's regiment of Horſe, who will relieve Capt. FULLER—and in like manner, will this great and good man be accompanied to New-York—Not with the ſervile attentions of ſlaves and ſubjects—but by the voluntary honours of his fellow citizens."

On Monday laſt arrived in this city, amidſt the acclamations of all ranks of citizens, His Excellency JOHN ADAMS, Eſq. VICE-PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES,—The Cavalcade which eſcorted His Excellency into the city, was numerous, and truly reſpectable. From the Connecticut line to Kingſbridge, he was attended by the Light Horſe of Weſt-Cheſter county, under the command of Major PINTARD. At Kingſbridge he was met by Gen. MALCOM, with the officers of his brigade, and the City Troop of Horſe, commanded by Captain STAKES. Alſo by Officers of diſtinction—many Members of Congreſs—and a large number of Ci-

tizens in carriages and on horſeback. On paſſing the Fort, a federal ſalute was fired. His Excellency alighted at the houſe of the Hon. JOHN JAY, Eſq.

A Committee of both Houſes of Congreſs, ſpecially appointed for that purpoſe, attended to congratulate his Excellency on his arrival.

Yeſterday a committee of the Senate, conſiſting of Mr. STRONG, and Mr. IZARD, conducted the VICE-PRESIDENT to the Senate-Chamber, and Mr. LANGDON, the Preſident, *pro tempore*, left the chair, and addreſſing the VICE-PRESIDENT, ſaid, "That he had it in charge from the Senate, to introduce him to the Chair of the Houſe, and to congratulate him on his appointment to the office of VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States of America. He then conducted the VICE-PRESIDENT to the Chair, who addreſſed the Senate to the following purport.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,

INVITED to this reſpectable ſituation by the ſuffrages of our fellow-citizens, according to the Conſtitution, I have thought it my duty, cheerfully and readily to accept it. Unaccuſtomed to refuſe any publick ſervice, however dangerous to my reputation, or diſproportioned to my talents, it would have been inconſiſtent, to have adopted another maxim of conduct, at this time, when the proſperity of the country, and the liberties of the people, require perhaps as much as ever, the attention of thoſe, who poſſeſs any ſhare of the publick confidence.

I ſhould be deſtitute of ſenſibility, if, upon my arrival in this city and preſentation to this Legiſlature, and eſpecially to this Senate, I could ſee, without emotion, ſo many of thoſe characters, of whoſe virtuous exertions I have ſo often been a witneſs—from whoſe countenances and examples I have ever derived encouragement and animation—whoſe diſintereſted friendſhip has ſupported me, in many intricate conjunctures of publick affairs, at home and abroad :—Thoſe celebrated defenders of the liberties of this country, whom menaces could not intimidate, corruption ſeduce, nor flattery allure: Thoſe intrepid aſſertors of the rights of mankind, whoſe philoſophy and policy, have enlightenad the world, in twenty years, more than it was ever before enlightened in many centuries, by ancient ſchools or modern univerſities.

I muſt have been inattentive to the courſe of events, if I were either ignorant of the fame or inſenſible to the merit of thoſe other characters in the Senate, to whom it has been my misfortune to have been, hitherto, perſonally unknown,

It is with ſatisfaction, that I congratulate the people of America on the formation of a National Conſtitution, and the fair proſpect of a conſiſtent adminiſtration of a government of laws. On the acquiſition of an Houſe of Repreſentatives, choſen by themſelves; of a Senate thus compoſed by their own State Legiſlatures, and on the proſpect of an executive authority, in the hands of one whoſe portrait I ſhall not preſume to draw.—Were I bleſſed with powers to do juſtice to his character, it would be impoſſible to increaſe the confidence or affection of his country, or make the ſmalleſt addition to his glory. This can only be effected by a diſcharge of the preſent exalted truſt on the ſame principles, with the ſame abilities and virtues, which have uniformly appeared in all his former conduct, public or private. May I nevertheleſs, be indulged to enquire, if we look over the catalogue of the firſt Magiſtrates of nations, whether they have been denominated Preſidents or Conſuls, Kings or Princes, where ſhall we find one, whoſe commanding talents and virtues, whoſe overruling good fortune have ſo completely united all hearts and voices in his favour? Who enjoyed the eſteem and admiration of foreign nations and fellow citizens with equal unanimity? Qualities ſo uncommon, are no common bleſſing to the country that poſſeſſes them. By thoſe great qualities, and their benign effects, has Providence marked out the head of this nation, with an hand ſo diſtinctly viſible, as to have been ſeen by all men, and miſtaken by none.

It is not for me, to interrupt your deliberations by any general obſervations on the ſtate of the nation, or by recommending, or propoſing any particular meaſures. It would be ſuperfluous, to gentlemen of your great experience, to urge the neceſſity of order. It is only neceſſary to make an apology for myſelf. Not wholly without experience in publick aſſemblies, I have been more accuſtomed to take a ſhare in their debates, than to preſide in their deliberations. It ſhall be my conſtant endeavour to behave towards every Member of this Moſt Honourable Body, with all that conſideration, delicacy, and decorum, which becomes the dignity of his ſtation and character :—But, if from inexperience, or inadvertency, any thing ſhould ever eſcape me, inconſiſtent with propriety, I muſt entreat you, by imputing it to its true cauſe, and not to any want of reſpect, to pardon and excuſe it.

A truſt of the greateſt magnitude is committed to this Legiſlature—and the eyes of the world are upon you. Your country expects, from the reſults of your deliberations, in concurrence with the other branches of government, Conſideration abroad, and Contentment at home—Proſperity, Order, Juſtice, Peace and Liberty :—And may God Almighty's Providence aſſiſt you to anſwer their juſt expectations.

APRIL 21.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

WHEN Heaven reſolv'd COLUMBIA ſhouldbe free,
And INDEPENDENCE, ſpake the great decree,
Lo, ADAMS roſe! a giant in debate,
And turn'd *that vote** which fix'd our empire's fate.

In Europe next, the *Miniſter* behold,
Who *Treaties* form'd—and melted hearts of gold :†
Maintain'd the honour of our riſing name,
And as a NATION, gave us RANK and FAME!

When *ally'd Armies* triumph'd in the field,
And *full plum'd Victory* made Great-Britain yield,
When WASHINGTON commanded '*wars to ceaſe*,'
HE crown'd our triumphs, by a *glorious Peace*.

For THESE, his country pours its honours down,
And ranks him next—*her firſt, her darling Son.*
Long may they reign, in *ſentiment* ally'd,
COLUMBIA'S SAFEGUARD, GLORY, BOAST, and PRIDE.

C——.

* Vote of Independence. † Loans effected with Holland.

From the firſt appearance of the New Conſtitution, the ſentiments of the citizens of New-York were decidedly in favour of its adoption—In confirmation of this, an uninterrupted ſeries of facts has occurred: The following Arrangement for the reception of the PRESIDNT of the UNITED STATES, is an additional evidence of their attention to the real dignity of the city—and the high veneration in which the illuſtrious character it refers to, is held.

ARRANGEMENT.

The following Arrangement is agreed upon by His Excellency the Governour, and the principal Officers of the State and City, for the reception of the Preſident of the United States.

1. A Deputation of the State Officers, to conſiſt of His Honour the Chancellor and the Adjutant General, accompanied by a Deputation from the Corporation of the city of New-York, to conſiſt of the Recorder, will receive his Excellency the Preſident of the United States, on the Jerſey ſhore.

2. A ſalute will be fired from the battery immediately on the Preſident's embarkation.

3. Should he paſs the battery, a ſecond ſalute will be fired on his paſſing; and ſhould he land in the city without paſſing the battery, the ſecond ſalute will be fired on his landing.

4. His Excellency the Governor, and the principal officers of the ſtate, and

5. The Mayor and principal Officers of the Corporation will attend and receive the Preſident on his landing; and thence accompany him to his houſe. The citizens who attend on the occaſion, will form in ſuch manner, as that the Preſident and his attendants may conveniently paſs through their ranks.

6. The Volunteers of the Legion of Gen. MALCOM's brigade, and Col. BAUMAN's regiment of Artillery will parade in their uniforms.

7. Immediately after the ſalute on the Preſident's landing, the bells of the ſeveral churches, &c. will ring, and continue ringing half an hour.

8. The colours of the Fort, and of the veſſels in the harbour, will be diſplayed on firing the firſt ſalute.

9. The city will be illuminated from ſeven to nine o'clock in the evening.

The following articles are in the reſolutions, but omitted in the debates that have appeared in our paper, viz.

All candles of tallow per lb.	2 cents.
All candles of wax or ſpermaceti	6 do
All cheeſe per lb.	4 do
Soap per lb.	2 do
Boots per pair	50 do
On all ſhoes, ſlippers or galloſhoes made of leather	10 do
All ſhoes or ſlippers, made of ſilk or Stuff	10 do
Every 112lb of unwrought ſteel	56 do
On all cabinet ware	
On all buttons of metal	
On Saddles	
On all gloves of leather	
On hats of beaver, fur, wool, or mixture of either	
On all millenary	
On all caſtings of iron ſlit or rolled iron	
On all leather tanned or tawed	

And upon all manufactures of leather, except ſuch as are otherwiſe rated, 7½ pr cent advalorem.

The moſt diſtinguiſhed among the ſages of antiquity, have left it upon record, as the dictate of reaſon and the reſult of experience "*that the only ſolid baſis on which to eſtabliſh the public happineſs, is a REVERENCE FOR THE DEITY.*" May the People of the UNITED STATES, imbibe this ſentiment, with all the *additional force* with which it comes attended from the SACRED ORACLES.

It is devoutly to be wiſhed that the United States in their revenue ſyſtem, may avoid the introduction of what, in *cant phraſe*, are termed "*Cuſtom Houſe Oaths*" ſuch ſwearing being often found the moſt convenient *paſſport* for contraband goods. Our allies the French and Spaniards ſet us an example in this buſineſs worthy of imitation.

It is an object of the greateſt importance, that an uninterrupted ſeries of federal ſentiments ſhould be diſſeminated through the American nation—Our political connection with each other becomes daily more intimate and intereſting: this will, in time aſſimulate our minds, our habits, our manners, our objects, till we become one great People, cemented by *national* ideas, *national* ſpirit, and *national* glory.

Never ſince the formation of government and civil ſociety, were the great body of a people, ſo univerſally ſolicitous and engaged about theſe important ſubjects, as the citizens of the United States, at the preſent moment.——Every ear is open! every mind is full!——Surely as the great Mr. ADAMS ſaid of the American war—"If ever "there was a Government of the People, *this* is "the government."

The great objects which have arreſted the attention of our country ſince the Conſtitution came upon the carpet, ſeem to have called up the moſt latent and aſtoniſhing powers of the human mind, which have diſcovered themſelves in a great variety of inſtances—in *Proceſſions*—*Publications*—*Inventions of Machines*—*Military Improvements* and *Mechanical Excellences.*

In a late Boſton paper is the following paragraph, viz. An elegant Barge is now building in New-York, to waft the great WASHINGTON acroſs the Hudſon, to be rowed by ten SEA-CAPTAINS, and one to act as cockſwain.

The above Barge is now compleated, and is a moſt maſterly conſtruction in its line—it is between forty and fifty feet long, and moulded upon the fineſt model.

The laudable curioſity of the publick is daily gratified by a free acceſſion to the Galleries of the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives, where it is not doubted that the moſt profound attention and perfect decorum will continue to be exhibited by the ſpectators and auditors.

A correſpondent would enquire, if it is an *Order* or *Rule* of the Gallery, to be covered when the Speaker of a certain Hon. Houſe is in the chair?

One day laſt week a *Bevy of Ladies* appeared in the Gallery of the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives—a moſt laudable curioſity is a ſufficient reaſon for the novelty of the circumſtance.

Arrived in this city ſince our laſt, the Moſt Hon. Mr. Henry, from Maryland, and the Moſt Hon. Mr. Gunn, from Georgia, Senators of the United States.

The illuſtrious PRESIDENT of the United States will arrive in this city to-morrow.

The Eagle in the front of the Federal State Houſe is now diſplayed; the general appearance of this front is truly auguſt.

The Federal Barge was launched yeſterday.

It ſhould have been noticed in our firſt number, that SAMUEL ALLEN OTIS Eſq. of Maſſachuſetts, is appointed *Secretary*, to the Moſt Hon. Senate of the United States, and JOHN BECKLEY, Eſq. of Virginia,, *Clerk* to the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Extracts from a Madrid paper, January 20.

"The King of Spain was proclaimed in this capital on Saturday the 17th inſt. with all cuſtomary ceremonies. The Conde de Altemira, as Alferez Maior of Madrid, bore the Royal Standard, and was accompanied in the proceſſion by a great number of grandees on horſes very richly capariſoned, and alſo by the Corregidor, Alguazil, Heralds, and others. The Proclamation was repeated in different parts of the city, and ſilver and gold coins, prepared for the occaſion, were thrown by the Heralds among the people. The firſt Proclamation was made in the great ſquare, in front of the palace. Their Catholick Majeſties were preſent, ſeated in a balcony, and attended by the Ambaſſadors, and other foreign miniſters, and by the principal officers of State. The acclamations of the people were great and expreſſive of much loyalty and affection to their Sovereign. The publick mourning was ſuſpended during three days, a very large liſt of promotions was publiſhed, various entertainments and balls were given, and there was a general illumination on each of the three evenings.

"A royal order has been publiſhed at Malaga, permitting for the preſent, and only at the cuſtom houſe of that port, the free tranſhipping and depoſit of ſuch produce, goods and merchandize, as may be entered there and deſtined for the Barbary or other foreign ports; as alſo of ſuch as may arrive from thoſe countries, and be deſtined for the Northern or other ports, including ſilver in coin, in bars, or wrought; which as well as all other goods, is to pay, on being re-ſhipped, one pr. cent. on the value, according to the invoice; and gold ingots, or duſt, and all kinds of articles of ſilver and gold, ſet or unſet with pearls or precious ſtones, are to pay half pr. cent. The goods may remain in depoſit, till it may be convenient to ſhip them, on paying warehouſe rent, as there is not ſufficient room for them in the Cuſtom-houſe.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER. Good wages will be given. Enquire at No. 3, Peck's Slip.

APRIL 22.

THE TABLET.

NUMBER III.

"Debate and Diſſention not only ſlow from civil liberty, but contribute to preſerve it."

IN my laſt No. I mentioned having paſſed an evening with two foreigners. The remarks, made by one of them, have been communicated. The reply of the other equally deſerves notice. It is to the following effect.

"I confeſs that your obſervations appear to be founded in fact. No inference, however, to the diſcredit of this country, can be drawn from ſuch circumſtances. There may be aſſigned two reaſons why the citizens of the United States are prone to ſpeculative controverſy. One of them proceeds from the nature of their government, and acts as a permanent cauſe. The other reſults from particular incidents, which may be conſidered adventitious; but which unites its influence in producing the general effect.

"In a deſpotick government, where the ſubject has no voice in making the laws, or in eſtabliſhing modes of religion, he has little occaſion to be a diſputant. His whole attention is employed, in performing the duties that are laid upon him. The caſe is totally the reverſe in a country of freedom. Every man knows that he may be eligible to legiſlation. Every man feels a pride and independence of ſpirit, that he can chooſe his own religion. This operates as an eſtabliſhed cauſe of ſpeculative enquiry and inveſtigation. No reſtraint can ſafely be put upon an indulgence, which is in itſelf ſo ſalutary. There is leſs danger from exceſs than from reſtriction.

"The peculiar ſituation of this country has afforded great ſcope for the diſcuſſions of theoretick men. It has infuſed a ſpirit of altercation into all ranks of people. Time and experience will correct thoſe extremes of ſuch a temper, which have been excited by ſpecial cauſes. It muſt have its own courſe, and work its own remedy. The love and the practiſe of diſputo, ſtrike out light upon the various ſubjects, relative to government. It habituates men to reflection. I acknowledge it has been carried ſo far, as to militate with uſeful operations, and prevented acts of real utility being introduced. Many of the States have totally new modelled their governments. This could not be produced without great deliberation. The fervour has hardly yet ſubſided.

"The entire toleration of religion has given a large range to perſons prone to controverſy. Each ſect naturally wiſhes to extend its influence. The forms of government and religion will be better aſcertained, and men will have determined what ſide to take, in both. When this happens, the evil you complain of, will in part be removed. But while the ſpirit of liberty exiſts, controverſy is unavoidable."

Thus ſpoke my two companions. The one pointed out errors, and the other accounted for them. Their obſervations, whether they are new or not, appear to be juſt. Such hints amuſe *ſome* people, while they do injury to *none*.

A HINT.

ONE ſtriking feature in the political complexion of the Dutch Republick is, that the children of both ſexes are, from the moment of the earlieſt capability, initiated in ſome line of induſtrious avocation among them. Solon and Lycurgus could not have chalked out a wiſer line for the ſervice of the Grecian States. It was an opinion with Alexander the Great, that boys nurtured and bro't up in the camp, were ever after fond of arms—and practice gave ſanction to the theory. It holds equally good, that children. early trained up to induſtry, ever incline to it in maturity—for, in the language of the poet, *"it grows with their growth, and ſtrengthens with their ſtrength."* To our countrymen, we hope the application is evident. If they accuſtom their little ones to honeſt employments (ſuch as will ſuit their years, conſtitutions and choices) they will thereby render them virtuous and indeqendent citizens, a credit to themſelves, and an ornament to ſociety. The conſequences of a different conduct are evident.

ANECDOTE OF LORD MANSFIELD.

THIS Judge being in one of the counties, on the circuit, a poor woman was indicted for witchcraft. The inhabitants of the place were exaſperated againſt her. Some witneſſes depoſed, that they had ſeen her walk in the air, with her feet upwards Lord Mansfield heard the evidence with great tranquility, and perceiving the temper of the people, whom it would not have been prudent to irritate, he thus addreſſed them. "I do not doubt that this woman has walked in the air, with her feet upwards, ſince you have all ſeen it; but ſhe has the honour to be born in England, as well as you and I, and conſequently, cannot be judged but by the laws of the country, nor puniſhed but in proportion as ſhe has violated them. Now I know not one law that forbids walking in the air with the feet upwards. We have all a right to do it with impunity. I ſee no reaſon, therefore, for proſecution; and this poor woman may return home when ſhe pleaſes.

P L A N

OF THE

GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

A NATIONAL PAPER.

To be publiſhed at the SEAT *of the* FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, *and to comprize, as fully as poſſible, the following Objects, viz.*

I. EARLY and authentick Accounts of the PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS—its LAWS, ACTS, and RESOLUTIONS, communicated ſo as to form an *HISTORY of the TRANSACTIONS of the FEDERAL LEGISLATURE, under the NEW CONSTITUTION.*

II. IMPARTIAL SKETCHES of the DEBATES of CONGRESS.

III. ESSAYS upon the great ſubjects of Government in general, nd the *Federal Legiſlature in particular*; alſo upon the *national* and *local* Rights of the AMERICAN CITIZENS, as founded upon the Federal or State Conſtitutions; alſo upon every other Subject, which may appear ſuitable for newſpaper diſcuſſion.

IV. A SERIES of PARAGRAPHS, calculated to catch the "LIVING MANNERS AS THEY RISE," and to point the publick attention to Objects that have an important reference to *domeſtick, ſocial*, and *publick happineſs*.

V. The Intereſts of the United States as connected with their literary Inſtitutions—religious and moral Objects—Improvements in Science, Arts, EDUCATION and HUMANITY—their foreign Treaties, Alliances, Connections, &c.

VI. Every *ſpecies* of INTELLICENCE, which may affect the *commercial, agricultural, manufacturing*, or *political* INTERESTS of the AMERICAN REPUBLICK.

VII. A CHAIN of DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES, collected through the Medium of an extenſive Correſpondence with the reſpective States.

VIII. A SERIES of FOREIGN ARTICLES of INTELLIGENCE, ſo connected, *as to form a general Idea of publick Affairs in the eaſtern Hemiſphere.*

IX. The STATE of the NATIONAL FUNDS; alſo of the INDIVIDUAL GOVERNMENTS—Courſes of Exchange—Prices Current, &c.

CONDITIONS.

I.

THE GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES *ſhall be printed with the ſame* Letter, *and on the ſame* Paper *as this publication.*

II.

It ſhall be publiſhed every WEDNESDAY *and* SATURDAY, *and delivered, as may be directed, to every Subſcriber in the city, on thoſe days.*

III.

The price to Subſcribers (excluſive of poſtage) *will be* THREE DOLLARS *pr. annum.*

IV.

The firſt ſemi-annual payment to be made in three months *from the appearance of the firſt number.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Will be received in all the capital towns upon the Continent; alſo at the City-Coffee-Houſe, *and at* No. 86, William-Street, *until the 1ſt of* May, *from which time at* No. 9, Maiden-Lane, *near the* Oſwego-Market, New-York.

N. B. By a new Arrangement made in the Stages, Subſcribers at a diſtance will be duly furniſhed with papers.

POSTSCRIPT.—*A large impreſſion of every number will be ſtruck off—ſo that Subſcribers may always be accommodated with complete Sets.*

To the PUBLICK.

AT this important Criſis, the ideas that fill the mind, are pregnant with Events of the greateſt magnitude—to ſtrengthen and complete the UNION of the States—to extend and protect their COMMERCE, under *equal* Treaties yet to be formed—to explore and arrange the NATIONAL FUNDS—to reſtore and eſtabliſh the PUBLICK CREDIT—and *ALL* under the auſpices of an untried Syſtem of Government, will require the ENERGIES of the Patriots and Sages of our Country—*Hence the propriety of encreaſing the Mediums of Knowledge and Information.*

AMERICA, from this period, begins a new Era in her national exiſtence—"THE WORLD IS ALL BEFORE HER"—The wiſdom and folly—the miſery and proſperity of the EMPIRES, STATES, and KINGDOMS, which have had their day upon the great Theatre of Time, and are now no more, ſuggeſt the moſt important Mementos—Theſe, with the rapid ſeries of Events, in which our own Country has been ſo deeply intereſted, have taught the enlightened Citizens of the United States, that FREEDOM and GOVERNMENT—LIBERTY and LAWS, are inſeparable.

This Conviction has led to the adoption of the New Conſtitution; for however VARIOUS the Sentiments, reſpecting the MERITS of this Syſtem, all GOOD MEN are agreed in the neceſſity that exiſts, of an EFFICIENT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

A paper, therefore, eſtabliſhed upon NATIONAL, INDEPENDENT, and IMPARTIAL PRINCIPLES—which ſhall take up the premiſed Articles, upon a COMPETENT PLAN, it is preſumed, will be highly intereſting, and meet with publick approbation and patronage.

The Editor of this Publication is determined to leave no avenue of Information unexplored:—He ſolicits the aſſiſtance of Perſons of leiſure and abilities—which, united with his own aſſiduity, he flatters himſelf will render the Gazette of the United States not unworthy general encouragement——and is, with due reſpect, the publick's humble ſervant,

JOHN FENNO.

New-York, April 15, 1789.

HIGH WATER.

AT NEWYORK TO-MORROW.

MORNING, — 2 minutes after 7.

ADDRESS.

THE Publick approbation alone can give ſtability and ſucceſs to any undertaking which muſt ultimately depend upon public opinion: This idea has generally induced the Editors of new publications to attempt anticipating that approbation through the medium of *profeſſions*, which, to ſay the leaſt, are, too ſeldom realized: The Editor of the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES would avoid, as far as poſſible, the imputation that has been frequently and juſtly incurred upon account of profeſſions never *ſubſtantiated*.

Should the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES prove a faithful regiſter of publick tranſactions, eſpecially thoſe of the great council of the nation, the FEDERAL LEGISLATURE; he HOPES it will be patronized by thoſe who feel intereſted in the welfare of the union; the *patriots* and *independent freemen of our country*.

Should it contain a competent detail of foreign and domeſtic intelligence; revolutions in commerce; diſcoveries in various parts of the globe, opening new ſources of wealth to enterprizing adventurers; riſe and fall of ſtocks; prices current, &c. he HOPES it will receive the ſupport of mercantile characters.

Should the great body of mechanics find that their important intereſts are attended to; that improvements and diſcoveries in their ſeveral branches claim an early and conſtant inſertion.

Should this Gazette be the happy inſtrument of pointing out various plans, by which the muſic of the AX and HAMMER may again be heard in our cities, the Editor cannot but HOPE for their generous encouragement.

Should ſomething worthy the notice of the great farming intereſt of our country (the bulwork of freedom and equal laws) be exhibited from time to time, the editor HOPES for their patronage. Improvements in agriculture are of the firſt conſequence to our young, our riſing country; and the labours that tend to affect this deſirable object, are the reſult of the pureſt patriotiſm, and ſhould demand the conſtant attention of the Editors of periodical publication.

The Editor HOPES that the wealthy part of the community will become patrons of this publication, as it is but juſt to ſay, that every project, which has been obviouſly calculated for publick utility, has met with prompt and generous encouragement from thoſe whom Providence has bleſſed with affluence; without their aſſiſtance, the noble plans now on foot for the promotion of MANUFACTURES, ARTS and SCIENCES, muſt have proved abortive; their liberal efforts on many *recent occaſions*, have given a ſpring to the publick mind. Should the Gazette of the United States ſuggeſt improvable hints, or feazible projects, which muſt depend upon the PURSE for their maturity, it cannot fail of being countenanced by the RICH and public ſpirited.

The great and momentous ſubject of Education is hourly appreciating in its importance: That part of the NEW CONSTITUTION, which opens the door to *every man of every rank*, poſſeſſing VIRTUE and ABILITIES, to the higheſt honours in the great American Republick, has expanded the views of every American.

This idea, places the buſineſs of Education in a point of light, in which it never has before been viewed; a point in which it cannot be conſidered in any other country upon the face of the earth. The MIDDLING and LOWER CLASS of CITIZENS will therefore find their account in becoming ſubſcribers for this Gazette, ſhould it pay a particular regard to this great ſubject. Full juſtice cannot perhaps be done to it; but every attempt to illuſtrate and enforce its importance, muſt inſure the applauſe of every perſon who feels the dignity of a rational being, or who prizes the birthright of an American.

Ignorance is the parent of all human degradation; every attempt therefore to diſſeminate the rays of knowledge will receive the applauſe of the truly benevolent. The happineſs of mankind being inſeparably connected with the practice of religious, moral and ſocial duties, it becomes obligatory upon the Editors of publick papers, to pay a diſtinguiſhed regard to every idea that may be ſuggeſted upon theſe important points, upon *general principles*, avoiding tedious diſſertations upon *abſtruſe* and *metaphyſical* ſubjects,: Thoſe eſſays that have a natural tendency to refine our manners, humanize the heart, and exalt our natures, ſhould claim a diſtinguiſhed attention. So far as the Gazette of the United States ſhall be inſtrumental in diffuſing ſentiments of juſtice, humanity and benevolence—thoſe great moral virtues, it will doubtleſs receive the ſupport of the Reverend Clergy.

In ſhort, ſhould this Gazette ſupport the character of a NATIONAL, IMPARTIAL and INDEPENDENT CONVEYANCER to all parts of the Union, of News, Politics, and Miſcellanies, the approbation and patronage of a generous publick will doubtleſs reward the exertions of

The EDITOR.

TWO YOUNG SPRIGHTLY LADS

ARE wanted, as APPRENTICES to the Buſineſs of Printing.

Enquire at No. 86, William-Street.

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